

## U. S. OLIVE BRANCH HELD OUT TO POWERS

Secretary Bryan Presents His  
World Peace Plan to  
Diplomats.

### DROPS ARMAMENT LIMIT

This Country Ready to Make  
Treaty With Any Nation on  
Original Terms.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Secretary of State Bryan presented to members of the Diplomatic Corps for transmission to their governments today his "sober second thought" plan for world peace. Mr. Bryan expressed the hope that peace treaties of this character may be negotiated with all nations.

The plan provides merely that the contracting nations shall not declare war or begin hostilities against one another until a joint commission has made an impartial investigation of the facts of the situation which may be the cause of the dispute. It is intended merely to afford an opportunity for nations to "cool off." This plan was laid before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations by Mr. Bryan yesterday and has the hearty approval of the President.

All nations with whom the United States has diplomatic relations, including Japan and Great Britain, were represented at the gathering at the State Department today when Mr. Bryan presented his plan. Officially none of the diplomatic representatives made any comment on the plan, but Mr. Bryan said this afternoon that by private talk with certain Ambassadors and Ministers whom he did not care to name he had been much encouraged over the prospects for the cordial reception of his plan.

The President and Mr. Bryan followed his appearance before the Senate committee, desiring to eliminate from the proposed plan to the foreign Governments that part of the plan for treaties which impose limitations on contracting nations, increasing their armament or making any strategic disposal of their forces during the period in which the joint commission was making its investigation.

It was decided that such a provision might be an unfair one in case one of the parties to the proposed treaties was involved in a dispute with a third nation. Under the provision at first proposed by Mr. Bryan the disputing nations would be unable to take any steps to protect themselves from the third nation.

Mr. Bryan also thought his plan would have better chances of success if it could be reduced to the very simplest terms and thus make as few as possible the points which might cause friction and prevent other governments from accepting the treaty.

Mr. Bryan said this afternoon, however, that the United States is ready to negotiate with any other nation a treaty which shall contain the provision about the limitation of armaments. The Secretary expects each treaty made under his plan, if any nations accept, will differ slightly from all the others, as the United States is ready to give deference to the wishes of each government upon matters of detail.

The draft of the proposed treaties submitted to the foreign representatives today was as follows:

"The parties hereto agree that all questions of whatever character and nature in dispute between them shall, when diplomatic efforts fail, be submitted for arbitration and report to an international commission (the members of which shall be appointed by the contracting parties agree not to declare war or begin hostilities until such investigation is made and report submitted).

"The investigation shall be conducted as a matter of course upon the initiation of the commission without the formality of a request from either party; the report shall be made within a time to be agreed upon from the date of the submission of the dispute; that the parties hereto reserve the right to act independently of the subject matter in dispute after the report is considered."

Secretary Bryan said this afternoon: "The statement presented to the representatives is only intended to set forth the main proposition, namely, that the President desires to enter into an agreement with each nation severally for the investigation of all questions of every nature whatever. This agreement is intended to supplement the arbitration treaties now in existence and those that may be made hereafter. Arbitration treaties always exempt some question from arbitration. The agreement proposed by the President is intended to close the gap and leave no dispute that can become a cause of war without investigation."

It will be noticed that each party is to reserve the right to act independently after the report is submitted, but it is not likely that a nation will declare war after it has had an opportunity to confer during the investigation with the opposing nation.

But whether or not the proposed agreement accomplishes as much as is hoped for it, it is at least a step in the direction of universal peace and I am pleased to be the agent through whom the President presents this proposition to the Powers represented here."

### TITANIC CLAIMS ARGUED.

U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Hears  
Lawyers for Plaintiffs.

In an argument heard by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday Attorney Frederick M. Brown held that the Federal District Court could not prevent Titanic claimants from filing suit in any court while the courts were deciding whether or not the owners of the Titanic were entitled to a limitation of their liability under the American Ship Act.

Mr. Brown appeared as attorney for A. Leonard Brougham, a lawyer, who represents several Titanic claimants. Mr. Brougham was fined \$250 for contempt by Judge Hough in the United States District Court for filing a \$75,000 damage suit in the State courts in behalf of Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hatch, whose husband lost his life on the Titanic. Judge Hough held that the filing of the suit was a violation of the Federal court's injunction, which, however, was modified afterward so as to allow claimants to file suits but not to press them.

Attorney Brown argued that the injunction was unlawful because the laws of the United States and England require that all death claims resulting from a sea disaster be filed within one year or they are void. The filing of suits in the State courts, Mr. Brown said, was merely a measure to protect the rights of the Titanic claimants in case the dismissal of the limitation proceedings should make it necessary for the claimants to sue in another court.

E. Parker Kirlin, Charles C. Burlingame and Norman B. Beecher will argue in behalf of the White Star Line to-day.

### AN INVESTOR'S CATECHISM

Q.—How do those in the mortgage business judge the value of real estate?  
A.—The LAWYERS MORTGAGE COMPANY enters on large estates, sales, leases, and mortgages made in New York and Brooklyn. Its real estate experts and architects appraise the value of land and buildings; its examiners ascertain the income and expenses, and its officers pass upon the strength of the borrower and the desirability of the mortgage.

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## SENDS NEILL'S NAME BACK TO THE SENATE

Wilson, at the Capitol, Appoints Republican Postmaster at Princeton.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—President Wilson, after spending an hour in his room at the Capitol today, sent to the Senate the largest batch of nominations he has made thus far. There were ninety-two postmasters and a large number of appointments for jobs in the departments here at Washington; among them Charles P. Neill to be Commissioner of Labor.

Among the post office nominations were William H. Carroll for Princeton, N. J.; Robert E. Springsteen for Indianapolis, O.; H. P. Brewer for Muskogee, Okla.; Senator Owen's home.

The Senate hastened to confirm the nominations out of courtesy.

President Wilson's choice for postmaster at Princeton is a Republican, better known as a school controller. Another New Jersey appointment made by the President was that of E. T. Lanterman to be postmaster at East Orange. In making this appointment the President overrode the recommendation of Representative McCoy, who has been with the Smith-Nugent organization.

The first nominations of New York State postmasters went in today. There were only two of them, John Seemann, Lancaster, and Peter M. Giles, Leroy. Both men were recommended by Senator O'Gorman.

Some of the other post office nominations sent to the Senate were: Sherrill Swann, Baltimore, Md.; Forrest L. May, Dayton, Ohio; B. M. Burkholder, Dallas, Tex.

In naming Swann at Baltimore President Wilson refused to honor the recommendation of Senator John Walter Smith. Other nominations were Edward D. Hoar of Delaware, to be Auditor for the State and other departments; Edward Luckow of Wisconsin, to be Auditor for the Navy Department; Hugh M. Smith of Washington, to be Fish Commissioner; William R. Berry of Pennsylvania, to be Collector of Customs for the district of Philadelphia; Samuel J. Graham of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Attorney-General.

The nomination of Luckow to be Auditor was in recognition of the wishes of National Committeeman Joseph E. Davis, who is being considered for Governor-General of the Philippines. In naming Hugh M. Smith for Fish Commissioner President Wilson for the first time took this post out of politics. The salary of \$6,000 has long been considered one of the best plums at the President's disposal.

Wilson's nomination of Charles P. Neill as United States Commissioner of Labor back to the Senate the President shows that he will disregard the threats made by several Southern Democrats to fight Neill's confirmation.

### STATE TAKES NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

Sulzer Signs Bill Urged by New York Societies.

Commodore Frederick B. Dalzell got a letter yesterday from Gov. Sulzer telling him that he had signed the bill creating the Nautical School, which in future will be under State control.

In this letter the Governor said: "This is a very important measure and I hope you will give it the publicity to which it is entitled. I am taking the matter up with friends in Congress with a view of getting some legislation at the extraordinary session to restore the American merchant marine. This is a splendid step in the right direction and deserves more than passing notice."

The Board of Education of this city has for thirty-five years had charge of the Nautical School. The schoolship St. Marys was used for several years, and now the training ship Newport is the schoolship.

Commodore Dalzell, who is president of the National Board of Steam Navigation and a director of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, Inc., has been the school's benefactor to have the school transferred to State control.

It had cost the city \$50,000, but it was thought to be too important to be allowed to drop.

A bill was introduced and members of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, National Board of Steam Navigation, Maritime Association, Marine Society and Alumni Association of the Nautical School went to Albany to induce the legislature to pass the bill and were successful.

It was pointed out by Commodore Dalzell that if the school were a State affair boys from the lakes, the Great South Bay, Hudson River towns, etc., could be educated in navigation, seamanship and engineering and be fitted for positions on American vessels. The bill was passed and has been signed.

The school is under the management of a board of directors consisting of the head of the State Board of Education and a member from each of the following societies: The New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, the Albany Chamber of Commerce, the National Board of Steam Navigation, the Maritime Association, the Marine Society and the Alumni Association of the Nautical School.

### Another Standard Oil of Ind. Plan.

Standard Oil of Indiana has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. and an extra dividend of 3 per cent. Four months ago the company declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent. and six months ago an extra dividend of 7 per cent.

## LAND LAW HALT IN CALIFORNIA

Continued from First Page.

A law this session, will not be drawn and ready for the Legislature until after the Secretary of State has seen it. This is evidenced by the statement of Senator Thompson of Los Angeles that there is no hurry in drawing the bill and that it will be time enough to present it when Secretary Bryan arrives. Senator Thompson said:

"The proposed amendments to the Birdsell bill will be ready for consideration at the time Secretary Bryan arrives Monday afternoon. In view of the fact that no action will be taken by this body until Secretary Bryan arrives, there is no particular hurry about these amendments. There will be conferences between the majority leaders and those who have had a hand in framing the Birdsell measure and these conferences will decide just what changes are to be made in the bill which is now before the Senate."

While the Thompson amendments will constitute a vital check on the Birdsell measure as it is now being considered on third reading and by adopting the Thompson amendments to that bill much time that might have to be consumed in committee and on second reading will be saved.

### Chinese Protest Bill.

Besides the protests made against the proposed legislation by Japanese organizations, Chinese organizations of San Francisco have voted a protest against discriminatory legislation such as is proposed by the administration leaders. The protest of the San Francisco bodies was introduced into the proceedings of the upper house by Senator D. J. Behan. It was signed by officers of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, Chinese Six Companies, Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Chinese Merchants Association.

Resolutions committing the directors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition to an attitude toward alien land legislation flatly opposed to that of Gov. Johnson and the majority of the Legislature were adopted today at a meeting of the board. The intent of the pending bills, declares the resolution, challenges the honor and good faith of California.

Assemblyman Bradford, author of the alien land bill that passed the House, says he is willing to wait until Secretary Bryan arrives here before taking any action with his bill, which is now in the Senate Judiciary Committee. Bradford bill as it passed the House by a big majority has in its corporation section the words "excluding to citizenship." The other sections refer only to aliens, making no distinction between them.

### Pacific Governors' Conference.

A conference of the Governors of the Pacific coast States, to be held in this city while Secretary Bryan is here to discuss with him and with Gov. Johnson alien land bills that are before the Legislature, is proposed in a resolution to be introduced to-morrow in both houses. The proposed resolution was brought to the presiding officers of the two houses today and to the attention of Gov. Johnson. The resolution does not meet with the entire approval of the majority.

Under the terms of the resolution the Governors of Pacific coast States are merely invited to come to Sacramento and confer with Secretary Bryan and Gov. Johnson.

### BRYAN STARTS FOR COAST.

Has Final Conference With President—In Sacramento Monday.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—After a final conference with President Wilson at the White House this afternoon, Secretary of State Bryan left for Sacramento, Cal., to confer with the State Legislature in the hope that the difficulties which have arisen from the anti-Japanese agitation may be cleared up. Just before his departure Mr. Bryan said:

"I go hopefully, but with a full realization of the responsibility. The purpose of my visit is to determine in what way the present situation can be remedied."

The Secretary would not say specifically that he intended to try to bring about the enactment of a law which will not discriminate against Japanese residents of California with regard to land ownership.

From information obtainable, however, it has been learned that the Administration at present intends to deal with the situation from the Japanese viewpoint rather than from that of the Californians, and to shape the California legislation as nearly as possible to coincide with the wishes of the Japanese Government in the expectation that if the final results are not entirely satisfactory at least this Government will be in a better position to answer the formal objections of Ambassador Chinda.

President Wilson and his advisers, it is understood, feel that the course they are following certainly will result in the establishment of a better feeling toward the national Government both by the Japanese "lower classes" who are responsible for the war uprisings reported in the Tokyo despatches and by the Japanese administration itself.

It is felt here that even if Secretary Bryan's visit fails to accomplish the passage of a law satisfactory to Japan it still may shape the law so as to leave less technical ground on which the Japanese Government can base its objection in the light of the treaty of 1911.

President Wilson himself was authorized by the statement to-day that the situation had come to a standstill and that no developments were expected until Secretary Bryan reached Sacramento. The President said that as far as he knew there was nothing to be done now except wait for news from California.

When he made this statement the President made it clear that at present the best of feeling exists between the Japanese Ambassador and the United States authorities. The representations of the Ambassador as to the pending legislation, Mr. Wilson said, had been entirely friendly and had been confined to a respectful request that there should be no discrimination against citizens of his country in any law that might be enacted by the California Legislature.

The President said emphatically that the Ambassador had not made any statement as to the difficulty experienced by his Government in restraining the warlike sentiment of the Japanese public.

It was officially stated that no attempt was made to decide on an actual programme for the Secretary to carry out when he reaches Sacramento. The President and Mr. Bryan went over the entire situation carefully. The purpose of the conference was to make

certain before the Secretary departed that he should carry with him a thorough understanding of just what the President wanted done and of just how far he was willing to go in recognizing the rights of California as a State or of Japan as a nation.

The President, it was learned, considered it would be futile for him and the Secretary of State to attempt to decide on the form of bill which the Administration would support. The only thing on which the President had thought it wise to reach a decision at this time was the general policy to be followed.

The actual form of the bill which the Administration will favor through Secretary Bryan will of course be determined by the application of this policy to facts as they come up when Mr. Bryan meets the California legislators.

Secretary Bryan left on the Pennsylvania Railroad at 6:45 P. M., accompanied only by Robert Rose, who was his confidential secretary in the campaign of 1908. Mr. Bryan will reach Chicago to-morrow night and expects to reach Sacramento on Monday afternoon. He has accepted an invitation to be the house guest of Gov. and Mrs. Hiram Johnson during his stay at the California capital.

Californians, who are in sympathy with the attitude of the California Legislature, commended today on the platform of the Democratic convention of 1908, of which Mr. Bryan was the Presidential nominee. The platform, supposed to have been written by Mr. Bryan himself, had this to say in regard to the admission into this country of aliens:

"We favor full protection by both national and State governments within their respective spheres of jurisdiction, residing in the United States under treaty, but we are opposed to the admission of Asiatic immigrants who cannot be assimilated with our population or whose presence among us would raise a race issue and involve us in diplomatic controversies with Oriental powers."

### MAKINO ADVISES CALM.

Foreign Minister Addresses Japanese Commerce Bodies.

Tokyo, April 24.—Minister of Foreign Affairs Makino in an address to-day to representatives of sixty-six chambers of commerce, who had been called together to discuss the anti-alien land holding law now before the California Legislature, said the negotiations were at a very delicate stage, and for that reason he could say but very little on the subject.

He advised the delegates to the conference to remain calm and to avoid the use of any belittling language lest an anti-Japanese sentiment should be aroused elsewhere as well as in California and the negotiations between Japan and the United States should be hindered by the power of public opinion over the American Government.

Mr. Makino's statement was doubtless intended to check the growth of the extremist talk of some of the supporters of the Government, which is becoming embarrassing. Apart from political considerations there is a widespread sensitiveness in the matter on the score of national honor.

The Foreign Minister said he hoped that a satisfactory arrangement would soon be reached. After this statement the chamber sent a telegram to President Wilson urging a settlement of the matter.

That the relations between the United States and Japan must remain peaceful in spite of local disturbances was the declaration to-day of Count Yamamoto, Japan's Premier. The Premier added that he was confident that American citizens would demand that there be no discrimination against the Japanese. He felt that the spirit of fair play would predominate in the arrangement of matters in the United States where Japanese interest were affected. He expressed his disapproval of exhibitions of temper or agitation.

### NAVY LEAGUE CABLES JAPAN.

Assures American Friends California Question Is Local.

In response to a message received from Viscount Kaneko, president of the American Friends Society, Tokyo, Japan, the directors of the Navy League of the United States at a meeting held yesterday at 43 Exchange place sent the following cable:

"Directors of the Navy League at their meeting to-day send greetings to the American Friends Society and assure them of the friendship of the American people for Japan. The question raised in California is local and not national."

A committee, including Gen. Horace Porter, Col. Robert M. Thompson, Emmet O'Neal, Henry B. E. Macfarland, Perry Belmont and Carter Harrison Fitz-Hugh, was appointed to submit resolutions to President Wilson, with the object of securing his interest first in the proposed Council of National Defense, a purpose of which would be to formulate and recommend to Congress a continuing naval policy, and second, in a reformed system for the promotion of naval officers that will provide younger fleet commanders.

A committee was also appointed to attend the peace conference at St. Louis, Mo.

### EXPECTS AN ALIEN LAW.

Southern Pacific Official Says Japan Has One.

DENVER, April 24.—General Manager Scott of the Southern Pacific arrived in Denver to-day. Asked as to California's proposed alien land law, he said he thought such a law would be enacted.

"Texas and New Mexico now have such laws, and I am informed that Japan also has such a law with three districts in the empire excepted, which exceptions, as I understand, have not been kept in force," he said.

### WILL GET ROCKEFELLER GIFT.

Baptist Women Delegates Make Good as to Conditions.

One thousand Baptist women delegates attended a foreign mission convention that closed yesterday afternoon in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church. Last night a mass meeting was held in the church. The speakers were the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, pastor, and the Rev. Dr. E. T. Handland, a missionary in China.

The amount of money given by these women yesterday was \$31,200. Under conditions laid down by John D. Rockefeller respecting a gift from him the gift will be \$5,400. The total of \$36,600 pays off the deficit and leaves \$2,000.

At the afternoon session new missionaries about to start for their fields were escorted to the platform and spoke briefly. Miss Amy R. Crockett is to go to work in Japan. Miss Edith E. Hollis will go to South India.

## JAPANESE ROW NOT TO KEEP FLEET HOME

Battleships Will Be Sent on  
European Cruise, Says  
Daniels.

### PLANS FOR BETTER NAVY

Will Institute Innovations to  
Make Service More  
Attractive.

The Japanese flurry hasn't caused any change in the Government's plan to send the Atlantic fleet to Europe next January. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, said at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday that he hadn't contemplated revoking the order for the European cruise and that the fleet will make the cruise after target practice in Guantanamo Bay.

The Secretary, who is making his first visit to New York since he became a member of the Cabinet, said that he was looking forward with keen interest to the assembling of the big ships of the Atlantic fleet in this harbor on Decoration Day, when the Maine Memorial Monument will be dedicated. President Wilson has been invited to attend the dedication.

"I shall review the fleet," said the Secretary. "Rear Admiral Badger is working out the details of the mobilization, and I am not sure yet whether I shall use one of the navy yachts and make a trip up the river to inspect the fleet in column or whether I shall review it as it passes out of the harbor."

"All events we shall try to make the occasion as interesting as possible to New Yorkers and to visitors. I believe in assembling the vessels here as often as possible. It's a good thing. The more we interest the people in our navy the better for the country."

The Secretary talked at some length about the reforms he has in mind—ways and means of making the navy more attractive to young men and of reducing the number of desertions. He said:

"I want to see if it isn't possible to mitigate the punishment of young men who desert for the first time. Such young men are punished with about as much severity as old offenders. I don't believe that is a good thing. It strikes me we can teach them that they must not desert and at the same time educate them in better ideals."

"The problem of desertion is one of which I intend to make a thorough study. The number of desertions is appalling. Now, there must be something wrong or so many men wouldn't be in a hurry to take French leave from our ships. I believe that if we make the service more attractive we can cut down the number of desertions materially."

"I intend to send the ships on foreign cruises as much as possible. Young men won't enter the navy if they can't have a chance to see the world. They can get their drill and work as well when the ships are on cruise abroad as when the ships are on this side."

"I find too, that the education of skilled gunners and electricians and machinists costs the Government a lot of money. A gentleman informed me that it costs the United States \$40,000 to train a gunpointer to high efficiency, and yet, after three years, these expensive trained men drop out of the navy and are lost to the service. I am going to see if there isn't some way to retain such valuable men. Perhaps inducements can be offered such as will persuade them to remain in the navy."

"Another thing I have in mind is to make promotion less difficult for the capable enlisted man. There ought to be some way for the young man worth his salt to get to the top in the navy."

The Secretary said that he had been working hard since he took office and that he expected to put in ten or twelve hours a day for the rest of his term.

"I have a lot to learn," he said, "but I am going to do my level best to increase the efficiency of the navy and to bring it close to the people."

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In the Leather Goods Department will be found a variety of articles for the Motorist's use, including Luncheon Hampers in wicker and leather; Motor Pouches in cloth and leather; Silk Air Pillows in leather cases; leather-covered Whisk Brooms; Cloth and Hat Brushes in leather cases; Fitted Bags, Suit Cases and Dressing Cases, etc.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

### SUSPENDED FROM EXCHANGE.

Two Members Explain Violation of Rule.

William Morris Imbrie, floor member of the Stock Exchange firm of William Morris Imbrie & Co., and John W. Kirk, member of the Stock Exchange firm of Spaulding, McCallan & Co., were suspended yesterday from the privileges of the exchange for six months, under an order of the board of governors, for receiving speculative accounts for a subordinate employee of a New Jersey trust company.

The power of the governors to act as in these cases, it was pointed out by Stock Exchange men yesterday, would be limited by the incorporation of the exchange. William Morris Imbrie said that his suspension was the result of infringe-

ment of the Stock Exchange rule by the manager of a branch office of the firm in 1910, which became known to the firm only a month ago.

Mr. Kirkner said the account on which he was suspended was carried by an employee of a railroad company who gave a power of attorney to the trust company employee, unknown to the Stock Exchange firm.

### Time Extended on Subway Bonds.

An agreement has been reached between the Interborough and J. P. Morgan & Co. by which the time for paying for the first block of \$78,000,000 new subway bonds has been extended from June 20 to December 31 of this year. The postponement is chiefly due to the fact that the company has no early use for the entire \$78,000,000.

### Quotations from Contented Clients

No. IX.

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